

Supporting Information:

Microbial Community Synergy Drives Metal-Dependent Anaerobic Methane Oxidation Under Simulated Deep-Sea High-Pressure Conditions

Cun Li^{1,2,3,4,5}, Jing-Chun Feng^{2,3,4,*}, Xuanyu Tao^{2,4}, Yingli Zhou^{2,4}, Xiao Chen^{2,4}, Song Zhong^{2,3,4},
Jianzhen Liang^{2,3,4}, Si Zhang^{1,2,3,4,*}

1 South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510301, P. R. China

2 Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Guangzhou), Guangzhou, 511458, P. R. China

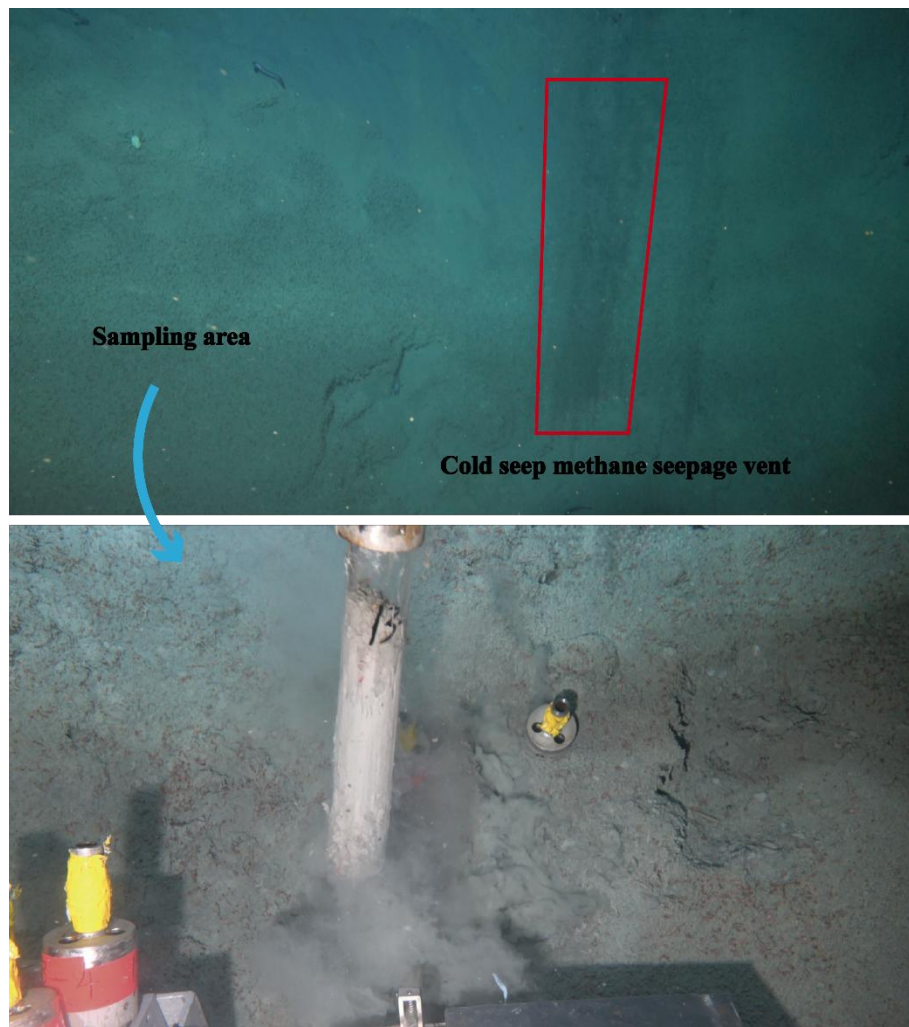
3 Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Water Quality Improvement and Ecological Restoration for Watersheds, Institute of Environmental and Ecological Engineering, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510006, China

4 Guangdong Basic Research Center of Excellence for Ecological Security and Green Development, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China

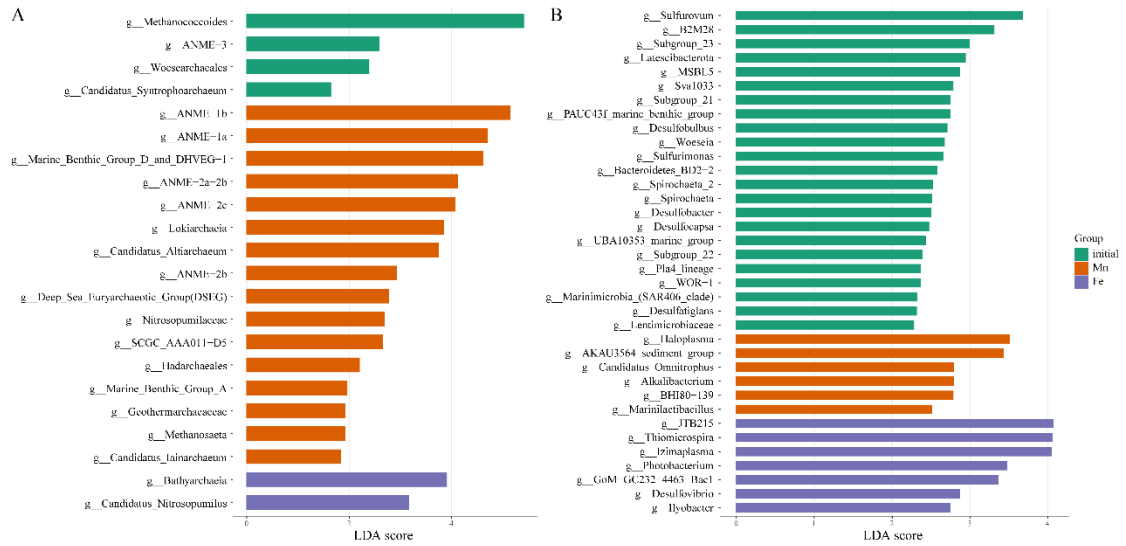
5 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

(*Corresponding Author: Jing-Chun Feng, fengjc@gdut.edu.cn, zhsimd@scsio.ac.cn)

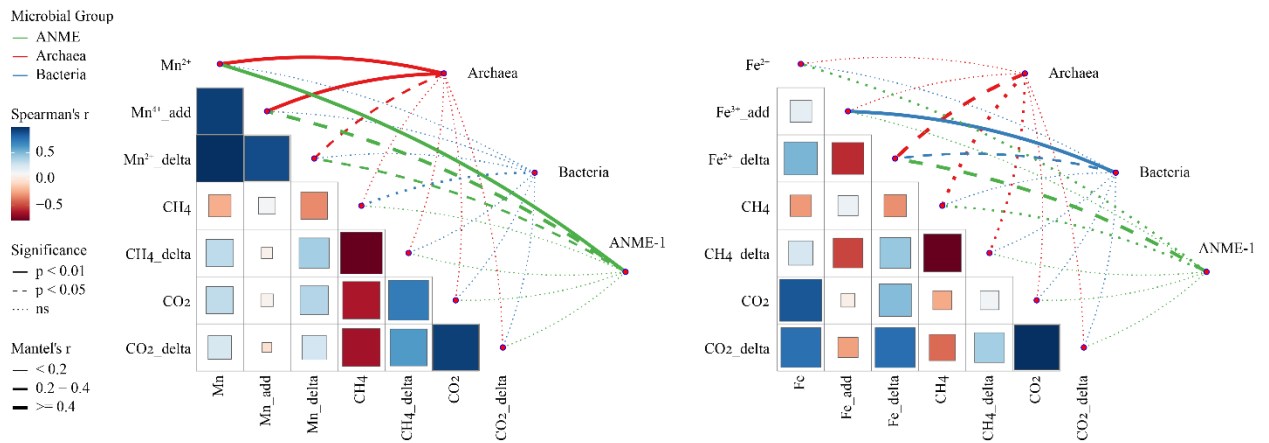
Supplementary Figures



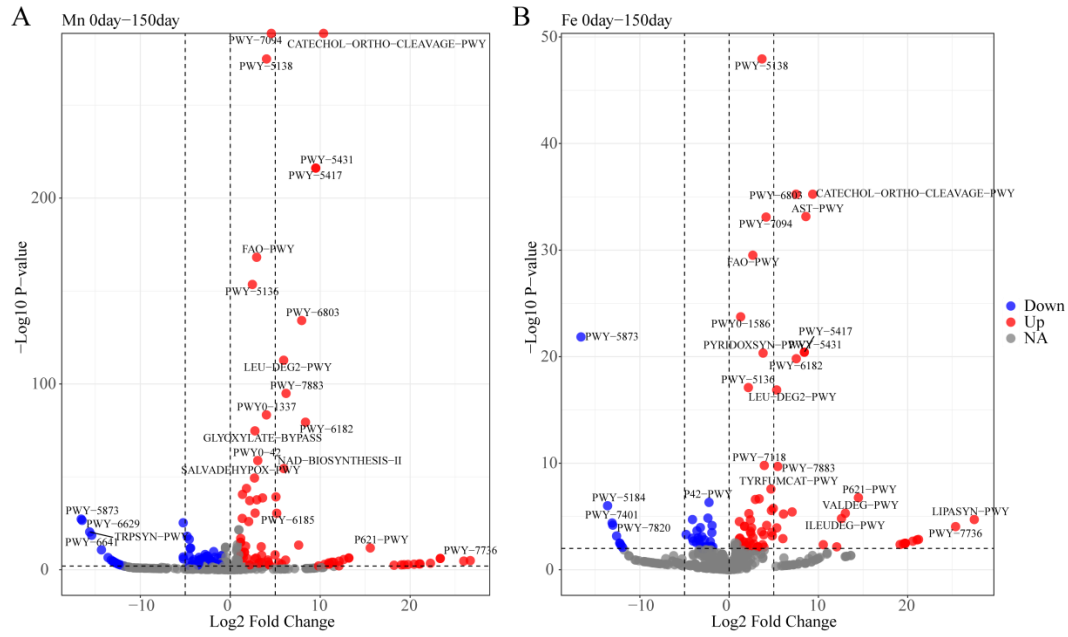
Supplementary Figure 1: A, In situ environment of the Haima cold seep vent. B, Underwater Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) collecting sediment samples.



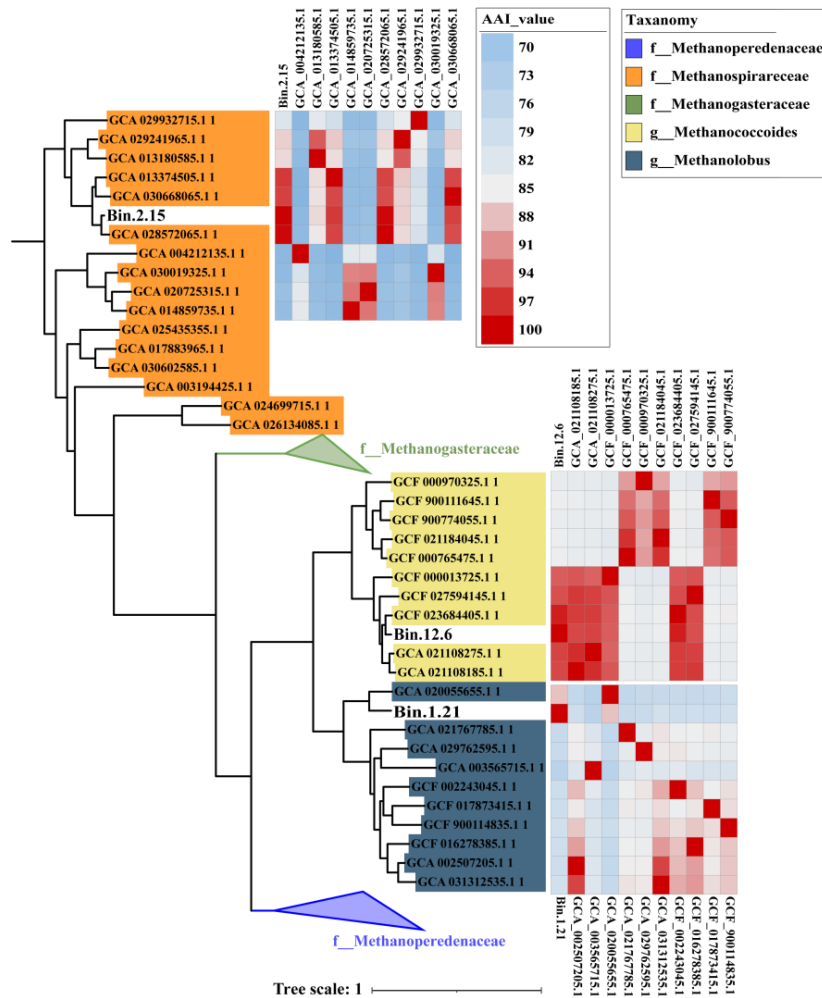
Supplementary Figure 2: Differences in microbial genus levels under different cultivation conditions.



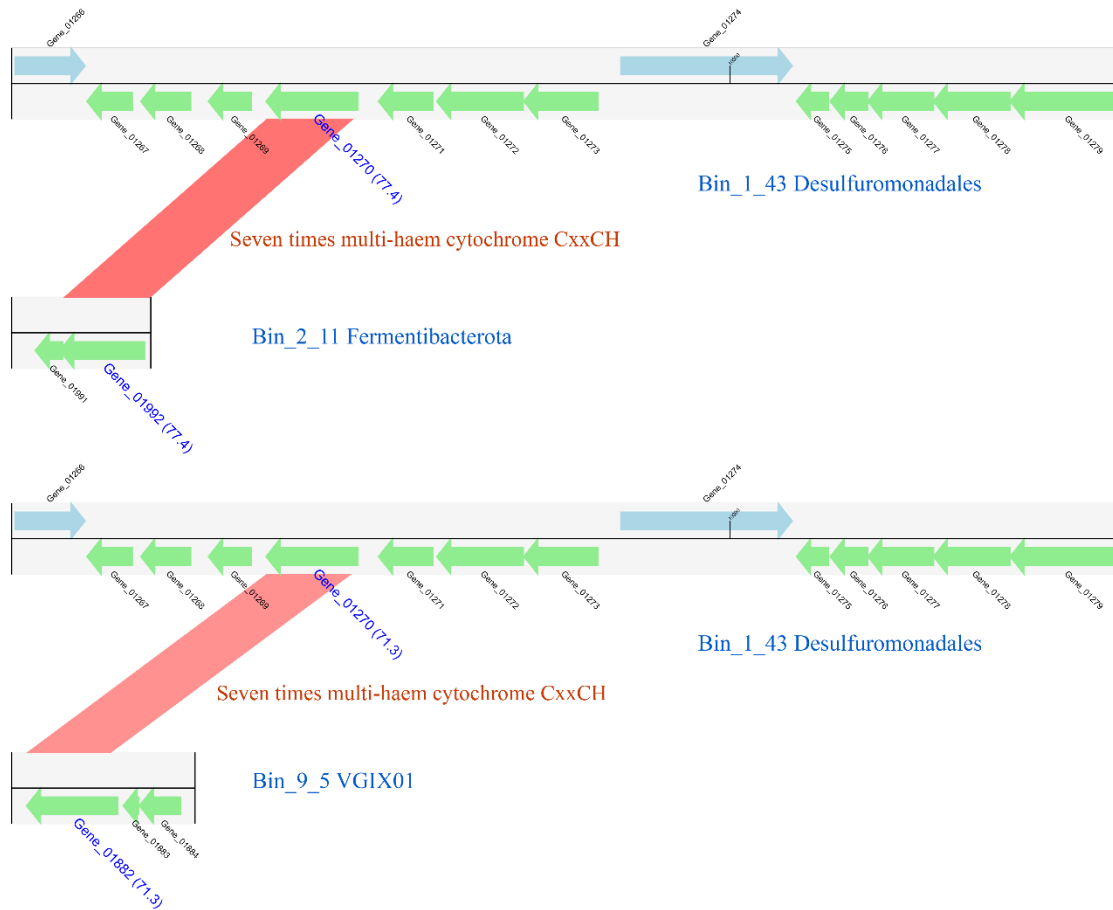
Supplementary Figure 3: Correlation (mantel test) between the microbial community and physicochemical parameters in the enrichment system, including concentrations of iron, manganese, methane, carbon dioxide, and their respective changes over time.



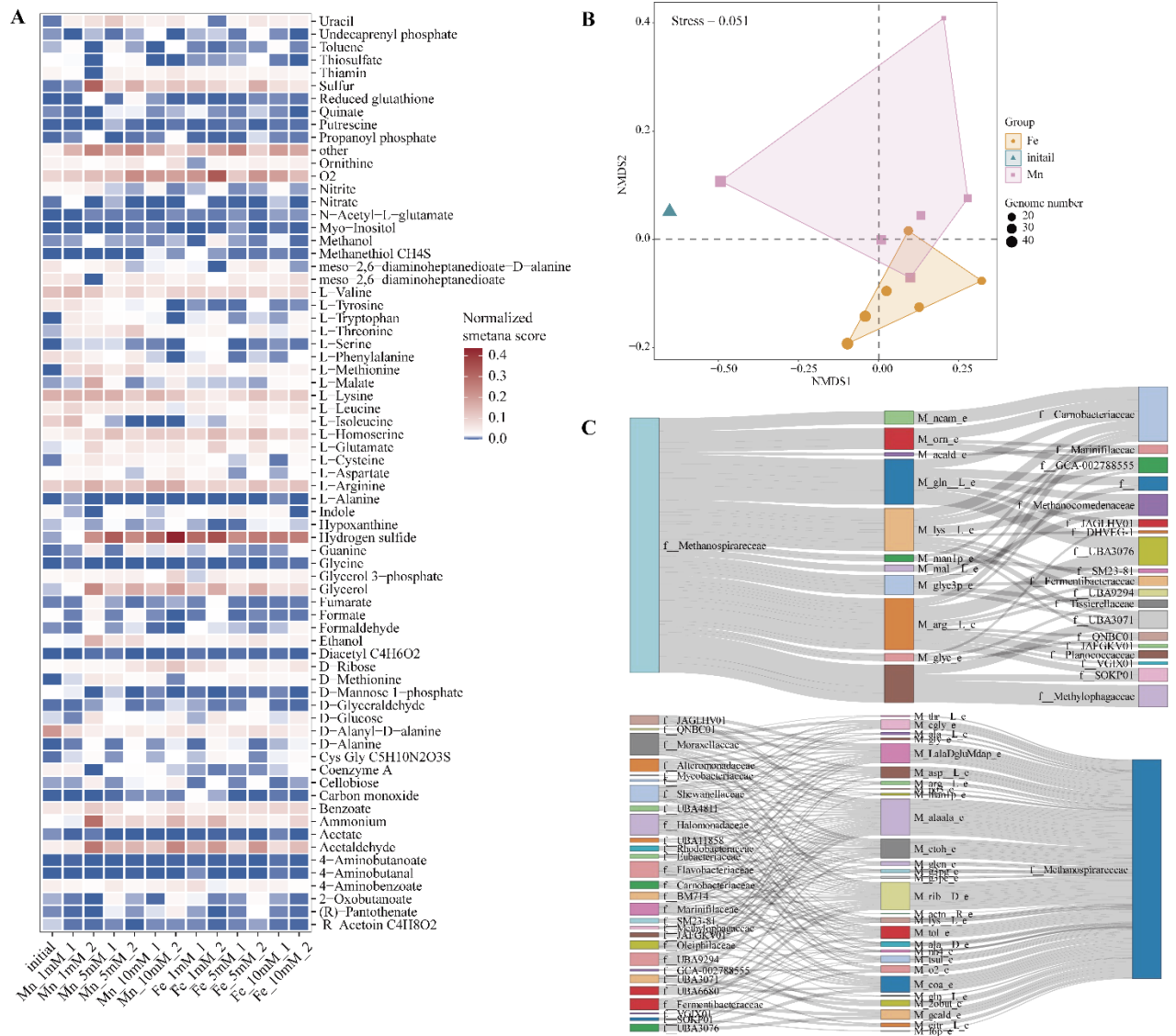
Supplementary Figure 4: Differences in the microbial metabolic pathway abundances before and after enrichment. A. Enrichment experiment with birnessite addition. B. Enrichment experiment with ferrihydrite addition.



Supplementary Figure 5: Phylogenetic tree of anaerobic methanotrophic bacteria and a heatmap representing the average amino acid similarity between the genomes.



Supplementary Figure 6: Synteny plots of multi heme cytochrome (MHC) genes across different genomes. The genes encoded on the forward strand are shown in light blue, and the genes encoded on the reverse strand are shown in light green. The genes predicted to be involved in HGT are highlighted in blue, with the pairwise identifiers provided in large font within the parentheses. The red bars indicate the similarity of the matching regions between contigs based on the BLASTN results.



Supplementary Figure 7: Cross-feeding interactions predicted based on MAGs. A. Normalized SMETANA values of the metabolites predicted by cross feeding in different samples. **B.** The non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) analysis revealed differences in the predicted metabolites of the cross-feeding among the samples. **C.** Exchange of metabolites between the ANME-1 group and other groups, acting as both donors and recipients.